



Addressing conflict and instability: current opportunities and challenges

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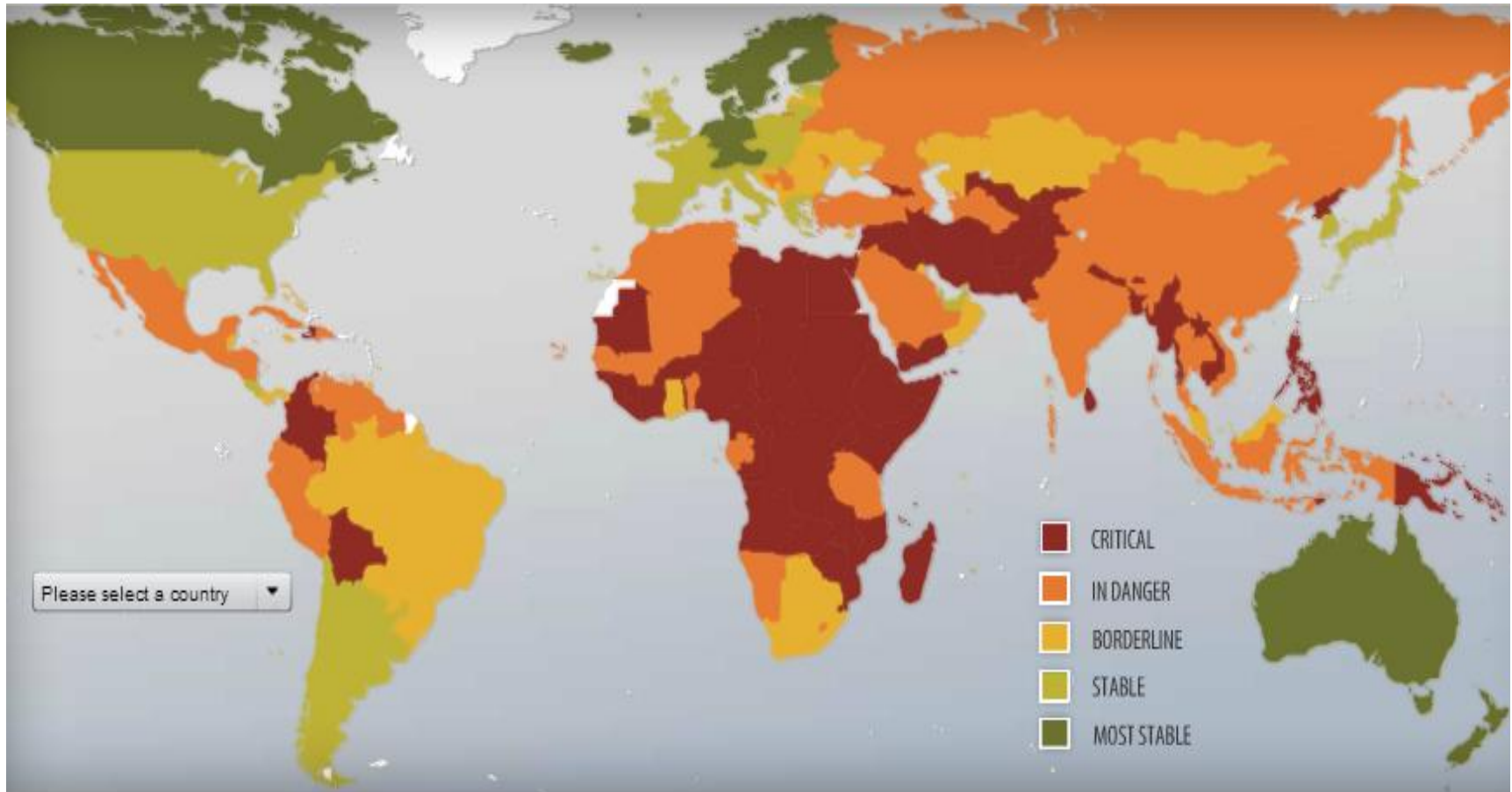
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PSOTEW: Partnerships and Innovation: Novel Approaches to Training, Educating and Engaging in Peace and Stability Operations

I THE ISSUE

- The “Sovereignty Gap” or “Sovereignty Paradox”: 40 to 60 countries that cannot meet requirements of sovereign management/ serve their citizens
- Instability and conflict, and a range of threats exacerbated by mis-governance, corruption and alienated citizens
- After Afghanistan and Iraq, public questioning of intervention and engagement, its relevance, and its costs
- Regional crises in MENA, Africa, Asia and the Americas
- The double failure: failure of governance, and external responses
- To tackle security, poverty, or economic growth - need to address the root causes across dimensions

40-100 FRAGILE STATES



Foreign Policy

II CHANGING CONTEXT

- Current phase of globalization / emergence of new powers
- Financial crisis + fiscal constraints
- Youth / demographics
- Urbanization / mega-cities
- Potential and threats of technology



III THE OPPORTUNITY/ IMPERATIVE

- Build on the key lessons of the last decade +
- Understand the Sovereignty Paradox:
 - when to support what “they do” vs when is external action required?
 - FIG? (Foreign Internal Governance)
- A central task is restoring trust and institutions, across state, market and society
- Find ways to engage and operate at vastly lower cost, without cutting corners where resources are required, and leverage other resources
- Understand how addressing governance failures can help prevent, mitigate and recover from conflict
- Understand how supporting allies and building partner capacity can enhance global stability
- A question of confidence? Demand for continued US leadership – in partnership with allies and international and multi-lateral organizations.

IV ADEQUACY OF CURRENT RESPONSES?

Some lessons emerging....

Failure to understand the context

- Needs assessments, not asset maps

Failure to adapt to rapidly changing circumstances

Failure to align/ gear to host nation realities

Misalignment between Military, Political and Civic Responses

- Common assumption that security and political tracks are mutually exclusive, rather than reinforcing

Cumbersome implementation models – not nimble

- “Peace” - Mismanagement of politics and peace processes
- “Aid” - An aid system that leaches capacity (parallel systems)
- “State-building” – Engaging at regional and sub-regional levels



V STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES: A SCORECARD

High:

- Building armies
- Service delivery: health and basic education

Medium:

- Public finance / National Accountability Systems (combating corruption)
- Police in the context of justice and rule of law

Low:

- Civil society: youth, gender
- Political parties/ elections
- Market-building, job creation
- Investment in skills
- Support to leadership and management – supporting the “good guys”



VI SOME ADVANCES IN INTERNATIONAL THEORY AND PRACTICE

WDR 2011: Conflict, Security and Development and forthcoming WDR on risks

G7+ New Deal

Revision / updating of Millennium Development Goals

Robust debate on what work works in institution-building and development

Innovations in organizations: CSO, Stabilization Unit, Peace Building Commission and Support Office, INCAF, WB Conflict and Fragility Hub

Increasing engagement of new actors

Change on the ground?

VII THE REALITY: INSTABILITY, CONFLICT, INSURGENCY

- Arab Spring / MENA
- Africa: Southern Sudan, Somalia
- Horn of Africa (piracy)
- Central America/ Caribbean: Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador (organized crime/narcotics), Haiti
- Balkans/ FSU
- East Asia: Pacific islands, sub-national issues in Philippines, Myanmar
- South/Central Asia: Afghanistan, Pakistan

VIII SPECIFIC CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN FRAGILE STATES

- Youth and citizens: Demanding participation, accountability, and jobs
- Old regimes overthrown: new politics emerging? Interaction of religion, politics and citizenship.
- New urbanization
- Corruption, criminal networks / organized crime/ piracy
- Will continue to co-exist with other challenges: poverty, narcotics, terror, natural disasters

IX INNOVATIONS IN PRACTICE

-Partner with Host Nation actors

- across business, government and private sector (“Building Partnership Capacity”)

- Understanding dynamics and capacity

- Building Effective Institutions

-Leverage resources within Host Nations and from public and private capital – finance as a tool, accountability at its heart

-Move from an industrial to a networked mindset – both hierarchies and networks required

-Realize the centrality of politics – and the role of the developmental agenda – citizenship as key

-Integrated vs comprehensive approaches – whole of society rather than whole of gvt

-Find synergies between military and diplomatic instruments



IX INNOVATIONS IN PRACTICE

Understand the balance of state, market and civil society

- Understanding the functions of the state
- The market: jobs and skills, a legitimate economy and revenue base: who will pay?
- Society: citizen engagement

Deciding what to measure: do we know what success looks like?

Field method: from analysis to vision and strategy to program implementation

Sequence, prioritize and align resources / Catalyzing and leveraging resources

Inside-out vs outside-in

Bridging political and technical realms



X THE CIVIL/POLITICAL – MILITARY NEXUS?

Widely misunderstood:

- Synergy and linkages between military and civil planning
- Diplomacy without credible threat of use of force?
- “No military solutions” – solutions without order and monopoly on use of force?
- Appreciation of security as citizen priority and security as foundation for development
- Security as order vs security as combat
- Appreciation for different types of peace and negotiations: political processes other than “peace processes”

XI CONCLUSIONS

Rebuild a consensus on medium to long-term engagement strategies

Design of peace agreements and political processes: “one off” events vs sustained transitions / processes

Flexibility on means: design vs planning, need for adaptation

Questions of sequencing: peace agreements, building armies and police forces vs other functions?

Creation of / learning from success stories on the ground

Acquiring the right capabilities: internationally and domestically

Catalyzing and leveraging – financing for stabilization and development

Communication with publics